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# Adi Shankaracharya Stotram

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## आदि शङ्कराचार्य स्तोत्रम्

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## Adi Shankaracharya Stotram

# आदि शङ्कराचार्य स्तोत्रम्



देशे कालडिनाम्नि केरलधराशोभाकरे सद्विजे  
जातः श्रीपतिर्मन्दिरस्य सविधे सर्वज्ञतां प्राप्तवान् ।  
भूत्वा षोडशवत्सरे यतिवरो गत्वा बदर्याश्रमम्  
कर्ता भाष्यनिबन्धनस्य सुकविः श्रीशङ्करः पातु नः ॥ १ ॥

Adi Shankaracharya was born in Kaladi, of a virtuous brahmana, who brought glory to Kerala, close to Krishna temple, and attained omniscience. At the age of sixteen, this chief among Sanyasis went to Badarikashramam and authored Brahma Sutra Bhashya (commentary) and wrote many poems. May Shri Shankara protect us.

सन्तोषाकुलमानसाय सुतरां तूर्णं बदर्याश्रमम्  
सम्प्राप्त्य ततः पराशरभुवे भाष्यं निजं दर्शयन् ।  
सार्धं तेन तपोधनेन बहुधा कृत्वा च सम्भाषणम्  
मात्रा संस्मृत आत्मजन्मनिलयः श्रीशङ्करः पातु नः ॥ २ ॥

Adi Shankaracharya showed his Bhashya to Veda Vyasa, son of Parasara, who reached Badarikashramam; and who was greatly pleased. Shankara conversed with that great Tapasvi on many subjects. He was then reminded by his mother of his birthplace. May Shri Shankara protect us.

मात्रे वेद्यतमं निवेद्य मरणे दग्ध्वाऽनले तां द्रुतम्  
भूयोऽभ्येत्य मुनीन्द्रसेवनरतः श्रीमद्वदर्याश्रमम् ।  
प्रीत्या तत्र सुनन्दनं सुमहितं शिष्यं च संन्यासयन्  
तद्युक्तः कृतपुण्यतीर्थगमनः श्रीशङ्करः पातु नः ॥ ३ ॥

Adi Shankaracharya bestowed on his mother the Highest Knowledge and, after consigning her mortal remains to flames, he quickly returned to the glorious Badaryashramam. There he lovingly bestowed Sanyasashrama on Sunandana, his splendid disciple (Padmapada), and along with him, went on pilgrimage to sacred Tirthas. May Shri Shankara protect us.

मातुर्मुक्ति - पदप्रदाननिरतस्तीर्थं प्रयागाभिधम्  
 गत्वा तत्र यथावदेव विहितस्नानः स्मरन्मातरम् ।  
 दृष्ट्वा भट्टगुरुं तुषानलगतं तत्तीरतो दर्शयन्  
 अस्मै भाष्यमनेन मानितमतिः श्रीशङ्करः पातु नः ॥ ४ ॥

Adi Shankaracharya went to Tirtha called Prayaga, keen on delivering Liberation to his mother and, performed ablutions there, as prescribed in Shastras, thinking of his mother. On the banks of river ganga, he saw Bhattaguru (Kumarila Bhatta) undergoing the ordeal of fire of husk and taught him his own Bhashya and earned his adoration. May Shri Shankara protect us.

तस्मात् प्रस्थितवान् तदीयवचसा शिष्यत्वमानीतवान्  
 वादे भूयसि विश्वरूपगृहिणं गोकर्णयाने पुनः ।  
 दृष्ट्वा कञ्चन वर्णिनं द्विजसुतं मुक्ताखिलाकाङ्क्षितम्  
 कृत्वा तं च यतीश्वरं प्रमुदितः श्रीशङ्करः पातु नः ॥ ५ ॥

As indicated by Kumarila Bhatta, proceeding from there, Adi Shankaracharya defeated the householder Vishwarupa in debate and made him his disciple (Sureshwara). Then, in Gokarna during his travels, he saw a brilliant brahmana boy, who was free from all desires and was happy to make him (Hastamalaka) Yatishwara (best among Sanyasis). May Shri Shankara protect us.

भूयस्तोटकनामधेयममलं शिष्यं च संन्यासयन्  
 सर्वैः शिष्यजनैरुदारमतिभिर्युक्तः क्षितौ सञ्चरन् ।  
 नानातीर्थनिषेवणोत्सुकमतिः श्रीकालहस्तीश्वरम्  
 दृष्ट्वा शङ्करमादरात्कृतनतिः श्रीशङ्करः पातु नः ॥ ६ ॥

Adi Shankaracharya then made another pure disciple named Totaka into a Sanyasi; with all his disciples, the benevolent Shankaracharya wandered on earth, keen to worship at various Tirthas; on having darshan of Shri Kalahastishwara, he bowed in reverence. May Shri Shankara protect us.

श्रीकाञ्चीपुरमाप्तवानथ ततः श्रीपुण्डरीकाह्वयम्  
 क्षेत्रं पुण्यतमं समेत्य महितं पश्यन् विभोस्ताण्डवम् ।  
 कावेरीसरितं ततस्तदनु तं श्रीरङ्गनाथं हरिम्  
 दृष्ट्वा राघवसेतुमेत्य मुदितः श्रीशङ्करः पातु नः ॥ ७ ॥

Adi Shankaracharya reached Kanchipuram and then the very sacred Pundarika kshetram (Chidambaram) and had darshan of the glorious Tandava (dance) of Nataraja. He then proceeded to Srirangam on the banks of river Kaveri and had darshan of Ranganatha (Vishnu), and from there he reached Ramasethu and was happy to have darshan. May Shri Shankara protect us.

स्नात्वाऽऽनम्य च रामनाथमथ तत्काञ्चीपुरं प्राप्तवान्  
जित्वा तत्र सरस्वतीं भगवतीं सर्वज्ञपीठं मुदा ।  
आरुह्याऽथ वृषाद्रिनायकमितो युक्तः स्वशिष्यैस्ततः  
सायुज्यं गतवान् कृताच्युतनतिः श्रीशङ्करः पातु नः ॥ ८ ॥

Adi Shankaracharya bathed there and worshipped Ramanatha, and then reached Kanchipuram. There he defeated Bhagavathi Saraswathi in debate and happily ascended Sarvajnapeetham. In the presence of his disciples, worshipped by Vishnu, he attained Sayujyam (merger with Vrishadrinayaka Shiva). May Shri Shankara protect us.

जातः केरलभूतले द्विजवरो भूत्वाऽऽशु भाष्याण्यतः  
कृत्वा पञ्चदश क्रमेण चतुरो लब्ध्वा च शिष्यान् वरान् ।  
श्रीकाञ्चीपुरमेत्य तत्र जितवान् वाणीं च सर्वज्ञताम्  
गत्वा प्राप्तवृषाचलः स्वपदगः श्रीशङ्करः पातु नः ॥ ९ ॥

Adi Shankaracharya, the best among brahmanas, born in the land of Kerala, wrote fifteen commentaries quickly, and gathered four splendid disciples. Reaching Kanchipuram, he defeated Saraswathi, attained Sarvajnapeetham and, finally returned to his own state of Vrishachaleswara. May Shri Shankara protect us.

अस्मिन् जन्मनि वाऽन्यजन्मसु मनोवाक्कर्मभिर्यत्कृतम्  
बाल्ये वा सति यौवने च विहितं यद्यत्कृतं वार्धके ।  
अज्ञानादापि बुद्धिपूर्वमधुना यत्सञ्चितं चाऽनिशम्  
तस्मात्कल्मषवृन्दतः सकलतः श्रीशङ्करः पातु नः ॥ १० ॥

May Shri Shankara protect us from the mass of sins accumulated continuously by us knowingly or unknowingly in this birth as well as in previous births, committed through mind, speech and action, in childhood, youth and old age.

यच्चाभोजपदाशनेन विहितं यच्चाशुभाव्यागमात्  
यच्चागम्यपदाभिवासजनिता यच्चानवेक्ष्येक्षणाः ।

यच्चावाच्यनिरर्थकानृतवचः सम्भाषणादर्जितम्

तस्मात्कल्मषवृन्दतः सकलतः श्रीशङ्करः पातु नः ॥ ११ ॥

May Shri Shankara protect us from the mass of sins accumulated by consuming prohibited food, by listening to inauspicious things, by going to prohibited places, by looking at prohibited sights, by conversing on prohibited, meaningless and false matters.

श्रीमच्छङ्करदेशिकस्य चरितस्तोत्रं प्रबोधप्रदम्


निर्दष्टाखिलपापवृन्दविपिनं सङ्क्षिप्तमेतन्नराः ।

ये शृण्वन्ति पठन्ति सादरयुताः सञ्चिन्तयन्त्वन्वहं


ते लब्ध्वा भुवि सम्पदं च सकलामन्ते सुखं निश्चितम् ॥ १२ ॥

Those, who listen to, or read with reverence and meditate every day on this Stotra, setting out briefly the account of Shri Shankara Guru, which bestows Jnana and burns away the forest of sins, reap all wealth on earth and, at the end, attain everlasting bliss.

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*Adi Shankaracharya Stotram*

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